

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 194.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NEWS-AGENCY
DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW LIST FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND
PERIODICALS FOR 1883.
IS NOW READY AND
WILL BE SENT ON
APPLICATION.
**SUTTON'S VEGETABLE &
FLOWER SEEDS.**

JUST RECEIVED.
PLEASE APPLY FOR
CATALOGUE OF
THIS SEASON'S
VARIETY.

PARCEL EXPRESS
AGENCY.
IN CONNECTION WITH
WHEATLEY & CO., LONDON,
PACKAGES FORWARDED TO
LONDON BY EACH P. & O.
MAIL AND DELIVERED
TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOOD LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 210,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq., W. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. M. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., Tse Kai Tung, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 | PAID-UP £200,000

PAID-UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY

the 11th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.,

on the Premises,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,

ALL that PIECE or PARCELS of GROUND,

abutting on the North on Queen's Road West,

measuring 27½ feet, on the South side 27½

feet, on the East and West sides 105 feet,

Registered in the Land Office as the RE-

MAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT

No. 520. Together with the 4 HOUSES

erected thereon, Nos. 206 and 208, 36A

and 36B.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

DENNIS & MOSSOP,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [603]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell, by instructions

received from the MORTGAGEE to Sell, by

Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 16th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.,

on the Premises,—

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND,

Registered in the Land Office as the

SECTIONS 12 and 13 of SECTION F of

INLAND LOT No. 102, measuring on North

and South sides 28½ feet, on the East and

West sides 30 feet. Together with the 2

HOUSES in Queen's Road Central, Nos.

247 and 249.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [604]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Webster's Complete Unabridged Dictionary.....\$14.00

Brewer's Reader's Hand Book of Allusions.....\$3.00

References, Plots and Stories.....\$3.00

Bartlett's The Shakespeare Phrase Book.....\$4.50

Davenport Adam's Dictionary of English

Literature.....\$2.50

Crabbe's English Synonyms.....\$3.50

Rogge's Thesaurus of English Words.....\$3.00

Boyd's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.....\$4.00

Wright's Dictionary of Obsolete and Pro-

vincial English, 2 vols.....\$3.50

Smith's Synonyms and Antonyms.....\$1.50

Bohn's Handbook of Proverbs.....\$2.00

Bohn's Standard Elocutionist.....\$1.50

Moon's The King's English.....\$1.50

Allen's Useful Companion and Artificer.....\$4.50

Todval's Merchants and Bankers' Com-

panion.....\$7.50

Goodfellow's Cargo Measure.....\$3.00

Edward's Words, Facts and Phrases.....\$4.50

Boyd's Dictionary of Every Day Diffi-

culties.....\$1.50

Stonehenge's British Rural Sports.....\$7.50

Stonehenge on the Dog.....\$3.00

Yout on the Horse.....\$3.00

Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.....\$3.50

Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor.....\$5.00

Cassell's Illustrated Book of the Horse.....\$12.50

Cassell's Illustrated Book of the Dog.....\$12.50

Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery.....\$3.00

Workshop Receipts.....\$2.00

Johnson's General Gazetteer.....\$14.00

Millin's Touring House Dictionary.....\$2.00

Explanation of the Technical Terms used

by Merchants and Bankers.....\$2.00

The Statesman's Year Book—Statistical

and Historical Annual of all civilized

Countries.....\$3.50

Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and

Consular Hand Book.....\$2.50

Every Man his own Lawyer.....\$2.50

Thomson's Dictionary of Domestic Medi-

cine.....\$3.50

Beeton's All about Etiquette.....\$1.00

Beeton's All about Gardening.....\$1.00

Beeton's All about Everything.....\$1.00

Beeton's All about Book-keeping.....\$1.00

Enquire within upon Everything.....\$1.00

Dr. Foot's Plain Home Talk embracing

Medical Common Sense.....\$2.50

Warne's Model Housekeeper.....\$2.00

Moore's Universal Assistant and Complete

Mechanic.....\$3.50

Dick's Encyclopedia of Practical Receipts

and Processes, 6422 Receipts.....\$6.00

Tate's Modern Cambist, a Manual of For-

eign Exchanges and Bullion.....\$4.50

Wheaton's International Law.....\$10.00

Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Litera-

ture and Art.....\$5.00

Chambers' English Literature, choice

specimens of the Great British Writers,

2 vols. 1 calf.....\$10.50

Carlton's Condensed Encyclopedia and

Hand Book of Information.....\$4.50

Collins' History of the Laws and Practice

of Bankruptcy.....\$3.00

John Stuart Mill's Principles of Political

Economy.....\$2.00

Adam Smith's The Wealth of Nations.....\$2.00

Trench on the Study of Words.....\$2.00

Stanton's Chess Player's Hand Book.....\$2.00

Stanton's Chess Player's Companion.....\$2.00

Pole on Whist.....\$1.50

Cavendish on Whist.....\$2.00

Walker's The Correct Card.....\$1.50

Dutton's Practical Billiards.....\$3.00

Day's The Race Horse in Training.....\$5.50

Oliver's Shipping Law Manual.....\$3.00

Arnould's Law of Marine Insurance, 2 vols.....\$10.00

Hopkins' Manual of Marine Insurance.....\$6.50

Lawson's Law of Marine Insurance.....\$4.00

Bunyon's Law of Fire Insurance.....\$2.00

Ward's Sensible Etiquette.....\$2.00

The Perfect Gentleman, a book of Etiquette

The Class of Fashion, Social Etiquette.....\$1.50

Things a lady would like to know.....\$3.00

Upton's The Armies of Europe and Asia.....\$4.50

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.....\$5.50

Kelly and Walsh's Dollars and Sterling

Exchange Tables.....\$2.50

Rhodes' Dollars and Sterling Exchange

Tables.....\$1.25

Macrent's Silk Tables.....\$3.00

Chambers' Etymological English Dictio-

nary.....\$7.50

Ogilvie's Student's English Dictionary.....\$3.00

Stormont's English Dictionary.....\$3.00

Ogilvie's Smaller English Dictionary.....\$1.50

Walker's English Pronouncing Dictionary.....\$2.00

Baron Brissac's 366 Menus & 1200 Recipes.....\$2.00

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [559]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS:

SAYLE & CO.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY,

SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1882.

WE SHALL HOLD OUR HALF-YEARLY CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK OF DRESSES, SILKS, REMINANTS,
&c., &c., &c.

IN ADDITION WE SHALL

ALSO

SHOW SOME VERY CHEAP LINES IN AUTUMN
DRESS MATERIALS, SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS, LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

IMPORTED EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING:—

Ladies' Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drills, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmanteaux, Albums, Needle Cases.

Needles, Ladies' Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately

occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [474]

TO BE LET.

(WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.)

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, at

present in the occupation of Dr. FISHER.

Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1882. [596]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS, En-

trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

Intimations.

Intimations.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON OR ABOUT

THE 1ST JANUARY, 1883.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will be published at the Office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between RUSSIA AND CHINA, BRAZIL AND CHINA, AND

THE KOREAN TREATY; together with conditions of Trade, and the Ports, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, will supply the necessary matter to ensure correctness, upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions will be taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains will be spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 will contain a complete

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;
DR. E. J. EITEL'S CHINESE CALENDAR;
A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.
A LADIES' DIRECTORY, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, which will deal with almost every branch of sport including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES, at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources will make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valde precium* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 will be printed on a superior quality of Paper with a NEW FOUNT TYPE, specially ordered for the work, from THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London; and will be bound in a fashion unsurpassed by any work of the kind ever published in the FAR EAST.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at this Price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It will have an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the Improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1882.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELECT ZOCENES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS,

FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1841. [431]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will be obliged by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

It will be remembered that, while the BANDMANN-FRASER-SMITH libel case was still *sub judice*—a verdict had been returned but sentence was reserved for one week to allow the defendant to file affidavits in mitigation of punishment, or take any other steps he thought proper—our evening contemporary published on the evening of July 22nd, with its usual good taste, and in its customary spirit of fairness, a lengthy paragraph purporting to be a critical commentary on Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO's definition of the law of libel as applied to the public press. We have had this paragraph on our file for some considerable time, and but for press of other important matters, would have dealt with it long ere now. However, the questions at issue have lost nothing by being kept over, and possibly we may be better inclined to take a calmer and more dispassionate view of the whole business after this lapse of time, than might have been the case when the bitterness of what we considered a gross injustice was rankling in our mind.

The *China Mail* commences by repudiating any desire to refer to the merits of the libel case, which it erroneously states had been recently decided, but opines that may not be out of place to note the tone adopted by the learned Chief Justice in speaking of the position, responsibilities and powers of the public press. It is hardly necessary to point out that the action of our contemporary in commenting on a case which was still *sub judice* was a clear and unusually gross contempt of court; and under all circumstances, especially considering that the *Hongkong Telegraph* and *China Mail* have not been quite like DAVID and JONATHAN in their public relations, it must have been plainly apparent that in addition to being a violation of those privileges which are supposed to hedge in the sanctity of our courts of justice, the paragraph in question was a flagrant outrage on good taste. To prevent any possibility of our being misunderstood, we may at once state that we do not believe for one moment that the artfully veiled allusions of the evening journal had the slightest influence on the mind of the Chief Justice in forming his judgment, nor do we think it at all probable that the series of misleading references to the duties and responsibilities of the press, and the soft sawdow so thickly plastered on Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, deceived a single person in Hongkong as to

the motive for which the article was written and published. We do not by any means coincide with the restrictions placed on the freedom of comment on cases *sub judice* by the powers invested in judges to treat all such infringements as contempt of court, as we consider, generally, that these restrictions are quite unnecessary; but so long as this is the law, it ought to be recognised and respected. Can any one doubt after the decision of Justices SNOWDEN and RUSSELL in connection with certain remarks made by the *Telegraph* at the termination of the DA GRACA P. PITMAN trial, that the *China Mail* was ignorant of the fact that its comments, besides being unfair, constituted a direct contempt of court? Although it had no means of knowing what steps the defendant in the libel case might choose to take in the face of the adverse verdict of the jury, our contemporary deliberately set to work to blacken, vilify and misrepresent the *Telegraph*, evidently to gratify petty spite, and for motives which will scarcely bear the light of honest investigation.

Of all newspapers published in the East—or anywhere else for that matter—the *China Mail* ought to have been the last to attempt to achieve its own glorification at the expense of other journals, and to pose before its little world, clothed with a spurious respectability, which everybody knew to be a sham. Leaving the consideration of the text on which our oracle so glibly sermonises for the present, it will repay us to briefly investigate the sweeping charges made against a certain powerful section of the home press. "There can be no question," says the *China Mail* "that at home and elsewhere, a growing tendency has become apparent of late on the part of a section of the press to overstep the bounds, not of the law governing libellous matter only, but of all the hitherto acknowledged rules of respectable journalism, as well as of the more simple code of good taste. One of the good old-fashioned guides in journalistic practice was to the effect that the publication of anything which was calculated to offend against good taste was more to be dreaded than the printing and circulation of honest strictures upon public men and matters which might be construed strictly as an offence against the law of libel. Unfortunately, as is evidenced by many of the Society and Sporting prints at Home and elsewhere, this wholesome rule is now being widely departed from; and the spiciness and raciness which are supposed to be produced by a mixture of profanity, indecency, personality and impudence, too often take the place, in these days, of the more honest and respectable duties involved in the profession of a public writer. Notwithstanding these excrescences of journalism, however, which are nothing more or less than caricatures of the great principles embodied in the free press of England, there can be little doubt but that the English press is the most respectable, the most law-abiding, the most independent and the most incorruptible of any similar institution in any part of the world." Now let us understand clearly what our contemporary means to assert. According to the extraordinary sheet printed in lower Wyndham Street, "many of the Society and Sporting prints at Home and elsewhere"—such as the *World*, *Truth*, *Vanity Fair*, the *Field*, *Lift*, the *Sportsman*, &c.—are "excrescences of journalism" whose pages are disgraced by "a mixture of profanity, indecency, personality and impudence." Need we say that all this is mere vulgar abuse and ignorant misrepresentation; the blatant ravings of a distorted imagination? In how many libel cases have the "Society and Sporting Prints at home and elsewhere" been involved during the past five years? The *China Mail* takes particular care not to favor us with any evidence on that point; the *China Mail* contents itself with vague assertions and insinuations, which have not even the merit of being partially true. If these "Society and Sporting Prints," of which our contemporary pretends to know so much, constantly indulged in "the spiciness and raciness which are supposed to be produced by a mixture of profanity, indecency, personality, and impudence," is it not reasonable to suppose that they would be frequently heard of in the law courts? And have they frequently appeared as defendants in libel actions during the past five years? Certainly not. So far as the Sporting press is concerned, we cannot remember one single instance in which a newspaper dealing exclusively with sport, has been indicted for libel. *Truth's* libel experiences with the *Daily Telegraph* people are well known; the *World* was recently mulcted in paltry damages for asserting that one of the prize winners at a Horse Show was unsound; and *Vanity Fair*, if we mistake not, has also made one appearance before the judges. There was no Sporting or Society paper mixed up with the celebrated BIRMINGHAM case; and the two actions associated with the *Referee*, referred to as affairs dramatic and musical. As our con-

temporary has been bold enough to publish certain damning charges against a number of high class and popular periodicals, and as we challenge the accuracy of the assertions made, perhaps the *China Mail* will, as a matter of fair play, condescend to step down from the lofty pedestal of self conceit, and request the clever author of the damaging statements to substantiate them by facts!

By what right, or on what reasonable grounds—does the *China Mail* assume the rôle of censor of the press, and apostle of refined journalism and literary respectability? Has our pretentious contemporary been a strict observer of "the hitherto acknowledged rules of respectable journalism, as well as of the more simple codes of good taste?" What is the "record" of the *China Mail*? Has our contemporary practised the praiseworthy principles it now so effusively and conveniently preaches? We believe in the good old days of Mr. SAINT, when the evening journal had some claim to independence and ability, that libel and the *China Mail* were intimate friends; but we do not intend to carry our researches so far back. Has there ever appeared anything more disgraceful in the history of journalism than the scandalous libels on Governor HENNESSY, which were and are almost of daily occurrence in the columns of this advocate of respectability and good taste? What will the world think of the justification (?) advanced for a series of libels on Her Majesty's representative in this Colony, which have never been surpassed for their scurrility and audacity? A gentleman in Hongkong asked the late sub-editor of the *Mail* if he considered it a safe game to continue grossly libelling the Governor in almost every issue of the paper. The "inspired" answer, which should become historical, was briefly—"Oh, there's not a jury in Hongkong would convict GEORGE MURRAY BAIN for libelling POPE HENNESSY." Is our evening contemporary guiltless of having libelled Mr. JOHN PITMAN? The best legal opinion in this Colony said otherwise; but in this instance—like the other—it was doubtless hoped and believed that "no jury would convict."

Was it in accordance with the principles of respectable journalism when the *China Mail*, a few days after the first issue of this paper, openly accused the *Telegraph* of being suborned by Governor HENNESSY, well knowing that the accusation was false and unfounded? Was it in keeping with the "simple code of good taste" to publish only a few days ago a coarse and grossly libellous article in which several gentlemen in Shanghai were brought into contempt and ridicule by being gratuitously referred to by insulting and offensive nicknames? Has the *China Mail* forgotten the statements made in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, as to its good faith and respectability as an independent newspaper during the trial of the NELSON-PITMAN case by Mr. JNO. J. FRANCIS and Chief Justice SIR JOHN SWALE? If so a reference to page 37 of the pamphlet containing a report of the trial, might refresh our contemporary's unfortunate and unreliable memory. What public journal of modern times, save the *China Mail*, has been publicly accused at a Legislative Council Meeting of "doctoring" reports of the proceedings at the Council Board for improper purposes? The Hon. P. RYAN's references on this subject, made before the Legislative Assembly just a year ago, cannot have been forgotten by our exceedingly moral and high class contemporary! Is it necessary to say more? Surely not, as these facts—we have just quoted can be so easily verified. What then do our remarks tend to prove? Simply that the attempt of the *China Mail* to pose loftily as a spotless censor of the press, and a genuine reformer of press abuses has ignominiously failed, and that we have convicted this self appointed oracle to be the apostle—not of truth, fairness, good taste and high class journalism—but of humbug, cant, and hypocrisy. Our contemporary has always been careful to confine its libels to gentlemen of high rank and character who would not stoop to notice its contemptible snarlings, or to persons who were not in a position to resent its attacks.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 6th September.
THE SULTAN DECLARES ARABI A REBEL.

The Sultan's proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel has been issued. In it he exhorts all Egyptians to obey the Khedive.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Egan* docked at Kowloon this morning. The *Moray* will dock at Aberdeen to-morrow morning.

"Ah, love," he murmured, as they wandered through the moonlight, "ah, dearest, why do the summer roses fade?" He happened to be a young chemist of a practical turn of mind, and he replied that it was owing to the insufficiency of oxygen in the air.

LEONG ARAT, a hawker, for burglariously entering a house in Wing Wo Lane, and attempting to steal therefrom a box of clothing valued at \$15, was sent by Captain Thomsett for a period of six months, with hard labor added, to the Royal Hotel. Defendant said he had followed the early coolie into the house, with the full intention of collaring whatever was portable. Such is human nature.

A CORRESPONDENT at Hoihow informs us that the reported sickness at that port was based on the deaths of one European and a Chinese. He assures us that there is no cholera, or any other sickness in the place. The British Consul has, we believe, been applied to make a report to the Hongkong Government on the subject, and it is understood that he will do so within the next few days.

As an American contemporary truly observes, it is possible to have too much government. The last session of the British Parliament is a case in point. It is worthy of note that while the United States, with 50,000,000 people, has but 359 Members of Congress, Germany with a population of 45,000,000, has 397 delegates; England, 34,000,000, and 658 Members of Parliament; France, 36,000,000, and 950 Representatives and Senators; Spain, 17,000,000, and 387 Deputies in the Cortes; and Austria-Hungary, 35,000,000, and 1,609 members in the two Houses.

It is said that there has been considerable talk in the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons at the news that a unique system of stenography has been invented which can be easily mastered and practised by the blind. Dr. Arendts, its inventor, thinks he may be able to revolutionise the present system of shorthand writing. If there be any truth in this a very large number of newspaper men, whose qualifications as such are confined to an acquaintance with Pitman's, or some other system of shorthand will, like Othello, find their occupations gone. When stenography can be easily mastered and practised by the blind, shorthand reporters will soon become a drug in the market.

"Which editor do I want to see?" asked a man who was smoking a cigarette, and wore a hat about the size and shape of a tablespoon, as he opened the door of the editorial rooms and gazed about him. "Well," said the trotting-horse reporter, ceasing for an instant his labors in connection with a sketch of the life and career of Pausanias, "you look as if you really ought to see the editor with the club, but probably I am mistaken. As a general friend of humanity, however, I would advise you to shoot the torch." "Do what, sir?" inquired the young man. "Shoot the torch—put out that dirty little street-pipe." "Do you mean this cigarette?" asked the visitor. "That's it," was the reply. "You just drop that thing, or else sherry yourself around the corner. We get enough cigarette smoke from young ducks that come around here Saturdays with society items."—*Chicago Tribune*.

AN old Randwick jockey, says a Sydney contemporary, is now a horse-dealer on the Hodgkinson. He is looked upon as a very sharp 'un in making a deal, but he was lately "had" by a poor wandering digger. The latter brought a stylish-looking hack into the dealer's yard, and the practised eye was quickly cast over the "lean head and fiery, strong quarters and why, the loin rather light, but the shoulder superb." "How much do you want for him?" "Well, as I'm down on my luck, I'll take a dozen quid for him with the pack-saddle." "Done," said the jockey, the stable, and as a lamb led to the slaughter, that horse was led in, and the money was paid, and the wandering digger meandered away, musing on the brevity of life, and the numerous ways of killing a pig besides sticking him. The horse he had sold was as blind as a bat, and is now pensioned off on the hills of the Hodgkinson; but the sharp dealer and erstwhile Randwick light-weight now looks suspiciously at every horse offered to him by any man down on his luck.

We read that much unnecessary friction is caused between officers and soldiers embarked on board the Indian troopships; and the naval men who are doing duty on board, by the operation of the existing regulations as to transport. Military officers complain, and not without good reason, that the command and discipline of the men is taken out of their hands and transferred to the naval commander immediately they step on board the troopship. In fact, both officers and men are under the direction of the captain of the vessel. It is hardly, we think, the intention of the authorities at the Horse-Guards that the military commanding officer should become a mere nonentity on board the vessel. It is essential that he should in all matters of discipline have active command of his men, and that the captain should assume command only as regards the working of the vessel, and the sea duties required of the troops. It is to be hoped that a more amicable arrangement will be arrived at before the commencement of the forthcoming troopship season.

THE following story is told in the recently published memoir of Henry Erskine. Lord Buchan is the hero of it. "His Lordship, in an unlucky moment, contrived a scene which he hoped one of his artist protégés might perpetuate on canvas. Nine young ladies of rank were selected who should personate the Muses, while Lord Buchan received them in the character of Apollo. The young ladies and their host were, of course, in the proper costumes; but unhappily, classical model had been followed somewhat too closely in the case of the small boy who supported the character of Cupid, and entered bearing in one hand the regulation bow, the tea-kettle in the other, but with no more than the scanty amount of drapery to be found in ancient sculpture. The Muses were appalled, as well they might be, and with one mind and a noisy-mouth, as a royal poet had it, "ran giggling and screaming from the room." But, adds the narrator, "the classical scene had taken place, and therefor the Lord Buchan was content, even though the world chose to crack its sides with laughter at him!"

LI A-I, a coolie hailing from Haiphong, was charged, before Captain Thomsett, with attempting to steal a silver anklet from the leg of a small child whilst the youngster was in its father's arms. Defendant said he had been mistaken for another man, which statement was just a shade thin for the worthy Magistrate, who sent Mr. Li A-I to rusticate for three months in Mr. Hayward's cleanly but not too richly fed establishment, the defendant having failed to find security in the sum of Mexican fifty that he would be a good boy for the next quarter of a year.

A good joke is told of a certain Dublin professor—a stickler for ventilation. Being recently put into a room at an hotel with another guest, he asked the latter to raise the window at night, as the air was so close. "I can't raise it," said the guest, after working at the window for a while. "Then knock a pane of glass out," said the professor, which was done. After a while the professor got up and broke another, then he was able to sleep; but in the morning he discovered that they had only broken into a bookcase.

It is reported that the *Thalia* will most likely be despatched to Zanzibar, in order to assist H.M.S. *London* in the suppression of the slave traffic. Captain Lumore, C.B., who is in command of the last-named vessel, is to be commended for his exertions in putting down this shameful trade, and it is in consequence of his application for assistance that "My Lords" have decided to send the *Thalia* to the East Coast of Africa. She is to be supplied with an additional steam pinnace, the latter being very useful in capturing slave dhows.

WAN AVAN, for stealing a pipe valued at \$1.00, from the inmate of a licensed brothel, was treated to six months' hard labor this morning by Captain Thomsett. Defendant naively remarked that he thought the pipe belonged to another girl, not the complainant, and he only took it up to have a whiff on the cheap. "For the next half year all the pleasures of smoking which Mr. Wan Avian is likely to enjoy, will be the sight of the off duty gao guards doing their bubble bubble while he does his 'yat, yee, sam, see,' and an occasional sniff from the pipe of a turnkey who indulges on the sly in a stolen whiff.

A NEW YORK broker who had been successful in speculation consulted a seal-engraver about having a crest on his ring. "Crests are becoming fashionable, I hear, and I want something 'tony,'" said the rich man. Money being no object, and crests a matter of indifference to the gentleman whose knowledge of the subject was nil, several specimens were submitted for approval. A lion rampant on a ground gules found most favour, but after a little reflection the customer observed, "You can go ahead with the lion, but I think you can omit the jewels. One is apt to lose them if not careful."

It is evidently a mistake to suppose that bigotry is confined to church clergymen. We read that at their last meeting the Claycross Burial Board unanimously refused their permission to the Salvation Army to perform the burial service in the cemetery, an application for the same having been made in due form. We are told that the board consists of four churchmen, four dissenters, and an atheist. We do not entertain an over-whelming love for the Salvation Army, but certainly think that in this case the applicants were abashedly treated. Surely the atheist might have had a word to say, if not the dissenters, who made cry enough about the matter in their time.

WASHINGTON, says a contemporary, sometimes sees a little "aestheticism" of the London sort. At a recent entertainment Mrs. Burnett, the author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," appeared in a gown described as the "Esmeralda." It was "a shaded grey silk, with all the fulness of the drapery gathered both back and front into a yoke at the shoulders, and falling thence in one unbroken sweep to the floor. It was not confined in the least at the waist, and was buttoned in the back like a child's apron from the neck to the bottom of the skirt. There was a puff of cardinal satin on each shoulder, the sleeves were long and light, and a small pleating of the bright satin finished the bottom of the skirt and neck."

Says the London *Figaro*—The French are very fond of talking about "our magnificent little colony of Algeria." They will soon have, to all appearance, one better worth talking about. They have been, for the last twenty years, busily extending their influence in the Empire of Annam, the tract of country which lies between the Empires of Siam and China and the ocean. The whole of Annam is now practically French territory, and is likely to prove a very valuable possession. It is particularly rich in mineral deposits, the last discovery of importance being that of an extensive coal-field close to the sea, about seventy miles long by ten broad. The prosperity of the district will most likely be enhanced in a little while by the canal, which is proposed to cut through the Isthmus of Krai, in the Malay peninsula, which will enable ships to pass from the Bay of Bengal to the China seas without going round by Singapore.

It would really seem, says *Vanity Fair*, as though any man who is to be a ruler should be carefully deprived of education. Look at the ludicrous company who now rule us; and who are the just of Europe and the terror of even their own partisans. We have Gladstone, a double first; Harcourt, a fair mathematician; Dilke, a Cambridge crack; Courtney, second wrangler Chamberlain, the flower of his fine London school; Goschen, the brilliant boy who beats everyone; Trevelyan, second classic; not to speak of Disraeli, Playfair, with his brilliant science degree. Compare this precious set with Napoleon, who was put on the world at eighteen; Lincoln, who could spell very well; Grant, the farmer; Marlborough, who couldn't spell very well; Major Chard, who was a wheel-hand; examinations, Bismarck, who was educated on novelties; Skobeleff, who was a college plebe; Beaconsfield, who picked up his book knowledge anyhow; and see what a poor show the national products make beside the strong manly men.

CHAN ACHONG was mulcted in the sum of \$5, with the option of 14 days, for throwing rubbish (light soil) from his window into a lane in the vicinity of Spring Gardens on the 6th inst. Chan Achong deemed that the loss of the fortnight was of less value than the \$5 and accordingly went into retirement.

INTELLIGENCE was received in the Colony late last night, from Chinese sources, that the steamship *Ocean* had gone ashore outside the port of Hoihow. We understand that lighters were immediately sent for, and it is expected that after lightening the vessel, there will be comparatively little difficulty in getting her off the mud.

THE losses to shipowners, and shipping interests generally, caused by the quarantine regulations, are so serious that we may be excused for reminding the officials at the various ports infected, that it is a duty they owe to the public to advise head-quarters, if such a term may be correctly applied to Hongkong, without an hour's delay, when the necessity for caution no longer exists. After the public safety has been secured, shipping interests have an undoubted claim to receive every possible consideration at the hands of the authorities.

THE Reuter's telegram we publish to-day speaks for itself. After numerous subterfuges to escape his responsibilities the Sultan has at last—doubtless owing to outside pressure—issued a proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel, and exhorting all Egyptians to obey the Khedive. His Majesty's proclamation has come too late to be of the slightest use, either to the Khedive, or to the British Government. It cannot be disguised that the Egyptians are almost *en masse* with Arabi, and it may be safely concluded that they will pay no attention to the exhortations of the Padiashah. We hope the British Government will not be gulled with this apology for a sop to Cerberus. Now that we are in Egypt we must establish some safeguard against any recurrence of similar difficulties to the present. The Khedive must rule under British protection, or we must render our road to India perfectly safe by annexing Egypt. The latter plan would be the simpler, and it could be effected without difficulty. With Germany in favor of this plan, Britain can carry it out successfully without fear of opposition from the European powers.

THE following theatrical anecdotes are highly amusing. They likewise prove that the great Daniel was not the "lonely possessor" of tragic power:—An actor, representing some Eastern potentate, had to make an imposing entrance on the back of an elephant, who, disgusted with the whole proceeding, and particularly with the glare of the footlights, sent the unfortunate actor head over heels in a most unkindly somersault. The representative of Oriental power was, however, equal to the situation; recovering himself before the audience had time to laugh he indicated the animal with his sceptre, and loftily exclaimed:—"Away with him! Load him with chains and apply the knout. He shall feel a monarch's vengeance!" [Thunders of applause.] Still another, *afropas de rien*:—A supernumerary has to rush in and cry out to a dethroned King:—"My liege, fly! Fly for your life! The enemy is at our gates!" The poor super was frightened and "stuck dead;" all he could do was gasp nervously and ejaculate "A fly!" The monarch arose and, with imperial grandeur, thus took in the situation:—"Pursue him instantly, but—spare his life!"

H.E. SIR THOMAS and Lady Wade departed for Europe to-day, by the French mail steamer *Djemnah*. Sir Thomas and Lady Wade embarked from Murray Wharf in the Government steam launch. A guard of honor lined both sides of the road from Queen's Road to the pier. The guard of honor was supplied by the "Buffs" and included the band and regimental colors, under the command of Captain Davis. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting battery by the Royal Artillery, on being completed, was taken up by the *Viceroy Emanuel*, and another salute fired from her. Amongst those present to do honor to the departure of the distinguished diplomatist, we noticed, H.E. the Administrator, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, Major General Sargent, Colonel Hobson, Major Hamilton, Major Cardew, Captain Bury, Lieutenant Allen, the Hon. P. R. de la Hun, F. B. Johnson, and a fairly large number of the most influential of our residents. Sir Thomas Wade is a gentleman who deserves well of his country, and we doubt not will get his due reward on his return to England.

It was a soft and balmy night in spring, the burning sunset was hanging its golden tapers across the mellow west, and the electric light was just beginning to flit and split along the main streets when Elder Snooter was sitting in the elegant boudoir of Widow Smith, whose rich brown eyes and desirable real estate penetrated the bachelor's inmost thoughts. "Can you, Sarah," he said, throwing his enormous hand upon her shoulder, on the further side, "come to my home in the Second ward, where I will be your slave?" "Will that squint-eyed first wife of yours be made to stand around when I come?" "When your dulcet voice sounds through the ancestral halls Hannah will get to the coal-bin. She will have about five hours of sleep a day and work for you the balance of the time." Inside of the week they passed through the Endowment House, where Elder Wells made them one. Old Snooter took in a fine piece of real estate, with a good-looking woman, and was happy. Two years passed, and the once beautiful Sarah, bending over the washtub and lathering the endowment robe of the third wife viciously against a tree until the buds falling over the tender flowers gave them new life in the hot July sun, is the sort of picture the passing bull-whacker contemplates. "How do you like the new deal?" asks the first wife, who is chopping wood hard by. And the language of wife No. 2 is not fit to print in a family newspaper.—*Detroit Free Press*.

SUNDAY-school children are sometimes rather tough customers, as an impromptu teacher recently found, when asking a class of boys "What is a miracle?" "Dunno." "Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was?" "I should say it was the moon." "But if you were told that it was the sun, what should you say it was?" "A lie." "I don't tell lies, my boys. Now suppose I assured you it was the sun, what would you say?" "That yer wasn't quite sober."

We note from home advices that H.M.S. *Saleth* will shortly be ready for sea. She was launched in August last, and ought to have been ready by the 1st of April, but her completion has been delayed through some important alterations and improvement in her machinery departments, and especially in the ventilation arrangements. The decision to equip this vessel with the newly patented Armstrong guns has also involved considerable extra labor, owing to the difference in their size as compared with those formerly in use, which were originally intended to be fitted in the ship.

It has frequently been a matter of surprise to us, considering the admirable manner in which the coast of China, from the Canton river to the most northerly ports in the empire, has been surveyed, and studded with buoys, and light-houses, that so little in these respects has been done for the southern ports. There can be no doubt that vessels are exposed to many dangers in navigating the Hainan Straits and Gulf of Tonquin, and it would appear, if the evidence of the captains of the steamers trading to and from Hoihow, Pakhoi, &c., may be relied on, that the surveys have been most imperfectly carried out. We think a surveying vessel might very well be spared for such an important and useful work as this; and we are further inclined to believe that, if proper representations were made to the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, something would quickly be done in the way of lights and buoys for the most dangerous points.

THE sea serpent must look to his laurels. The crew of a Shetland fishing boat unite in declaring that they were "attacked" a few weeks ago by a monster, in comparison with which the terror of the American waters is as insignificant as a shrimp. They declare they were hauling their lines twenty-eight miles east-southeast of Fethar, when they saw at a short distance from them something that had the appearance of three small hillocks, each about the size of a six-oared boat, upon which blew when coming to the surface. It disappeared in the direction of the boat, and shortly after they saw the monster pass underneath the boat. When it came up again it started right in their direction with its mouth wide open—a mouth, they say, that to all appearances could have taken in their boat. There seemed to be whiskers of a green colour, and about seven or eight feet long, hanging from its mouth, very large green eyes, and on its head were great lumps about the size of a herring barrel. They threw stones at it, but it still came on toward them, and only again disappeared below water when a few yards from the boat, on a charge of swan shot being discharged out of a fowling piece into its mouth. The lines were then cut and all sail made for home, when the monster again appeared in their wake. This time they observed that it had two large fins, almost the size of the boat's mainsail, which were stretched up from its back; and its length they computed to be no less than 150 feet. It followed them up for a distance of nine miles, and then disappeared.

SAYS the *Overland Mail*—It is constructed, as we hope, the Euphrates Valley Railway will become a fresh source of danger to us; it will bring us into nearer antagonism with the Colossus of the North. By shortening the distance to India from seven to ten days it will speedily assume in foreign eyes the political significance always paid to England's route to the East. If not in reality it will, at least in name, become our highway to India, and consequently, usurp the strategic and political pre-eminence now occupied by the Suez Canal. From a military point of view the line is open to one objection. It is liable to be cut by a flank attack from Erivan *via* Bayazid, Van, and Mosul; or, nearer to its starting point, by three roads running from Van through Diarbekir, Urfa, and Bir-edshik, to either Aleppo or Bagdad. Alexandria is also open to attack through Kars and Erzerum; while another main road leading south from Mosul through the Tigris Valley to Bagdad would allow of its being operated against from that centre. But these contingent disadvantages appear immeasurably small compared with the increased military effectiveness we should obtain through a second route. Direct railway communication between Kurachec and the Mediterranean (the entire line could be constructed for about 20,000,000), and the possession of an alternative route from Suez, would practically unite the English and Indian armies, and enable us to place Russian aggression at defiance. Two most important points, however, must not be overlooked. First of all, it would necessitate a strong alliance with the Sultan of Turkey, and our assuming the moral protectorate of Asia Minor. Turkey's wars would then become our wars. Any attempt at encroachment by Russia in the direction of Erzerum would have to be resisted by British arms, and we could hardly leave the Sultan to fight his European battles alone. In other words, we should have to guarantee the future integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Secondly, Russia would, doubtless, cultivate the Persian alliance. Should this be brought about, the Euphrates route would be seriously menaced. A capital road descends southward from Erivan *via* Tabriz and Maragha to Kirmanshah from whence Bagdad is easily reached. From Kirmanshah there are two nearly parallel roads to Diabul. From here to Bassorah (which commands the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, as well as the two roads across the desert cut by the proposed railway in its course to France on the Persian Gulf) is but a comparatively short distance by either of the two routes open, namely through Hawla, or through Shuster, along the Karso Valley to Mohammerah. It should be our object, therefore, to strengthen the existing friendship between the Shah and ourselves, at the same time absorbing Beloochistan and obtaining permission to construct a line from Kurachec through his dominions.

It is said that much comment has been excited in naval circles by the bestowal of a good-service pension on Captain Chatfield, whose seniority is only of April, 1868. Many distinguished officers, who are equally deserving of consideration, have been passed over. Who has the distribution of honors at the Admiralty? Lord Northbrooke, or his private secretary?

THE "CHINA MAIL."

THE HON. NG CHOY AND THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

As a sequel to our leader of this date, we beg to direct the attention of the public, not only of Hongkong, but in every part of the world where honesty and the principles of fair play are understood and appreciated, to the annexed letter and editorial comments which were published in the *China Mail* of last night. In the back-handed criticism, alluded to in our leader, published by our contemporary on July 22nd, rules are carefully laid down as to the privileges allowed to the press by the libel laws and the simpler code of good taste. If the editorial comments in last night's paper on Mr. Ng Choy's letter are not a grossly scandalous libel on Governor Hennessy we have studied Archibald and Roscoe in vain; if the false and cowardly charges and insinuations made against His Excellency's character, abilities, and reputation are not detestable outrages on good taste, that simple virtue must have greatly changed of late. The *China Mail* must surely write for a low class constituency. We append the correspondence and comments without further remark.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, September 6th.

SIR,—I think I ought to take some public notice of the paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette* respecting Government policy in Hongkong, which was reproduced in your issue of the 1st inst., as my name was mentioned therein.

That I have made the assertion to the effect that any reversal of Governor Hennessy's Chinese policy, or any retrograde step, would inevitably be followed by the distrust of the Chinese of the Colony and the withdrawal of their capital, I do not for a moment deny, for I adhere still to the opinion; but in justice to His Excellency the Administrator, I feel bound to say that up to the present moment so far as I can judge, his public acts have not been antagonistic to the interests of the Chinese Community. Mr. Marshall's return to the Colony to assume to reins of the Government is so recent, that no blame should be attached to him for the commercial panic and the consequent meeting of the 10th June convened at the City Hall. He had no more to do with the causes which led to the recent calamity than Governor Hennessy had; and in my opinion, which is shared by every one of my Chinese friends to whom I have spoken on the subject, the disastrous events would have happened even if neither Mr. Marshall nor Sir John Pope Hennessy had ever administered the Government of this Colony.

Yours obediently, NG CHOY.

[It is plain to us, after due consideration of Mr. Ng Choy's guarded disclaimer, that he has studied what is known to existants as the art of economising truth; and we congratulate him that he has turned the teachings of the Middle Age schoolmen to good account. We, the plain of speech, having no fear of Colonial Officials on the one hand; or of the Tung Wah on the other, aver that the late over-speculation in estate, and the deplorable consequences thereof are distinctly owing to Governor Hennessy's malefic policy in this Colony, which was for so long afflicted by his misrule. We also say that not the least evil bequeathed to his successor is the infamous state of the Bankruptcy and Partnership Registration laws—a shameful state of things directly attributable to Governor Hennessy's neglects, conceits, and unwisdom. To speak of his "strong hand" as the *Pall Mail* does, is bitter irony. His strong hand, forsooth! Why, the man had a positive incapacity for any sort of administration! Meddle he could, muddle he would, and his pestilent tongue was always busy at mischief-making. But administer, he never did, because he could not. Since Hongkong was a Colony, never has been such a bequest made by an outgoing to an incoming Governor as the three or four years' arrears left by Governor Hennessy. In fact, nothing was done by him except obstructing public business, interfering with colonial officials, intriguing against diplomatic and consular officials, or offensively mixing himself up with affairs of China, Japan, and Portugal, with which he had no concern. Her Majesty has some bad bargains, many incompetent servants, but for positive unfitness for office, Governor Hennessy surely is entitled to bear the palm.—Ed. C. M.]

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Arabic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 12th August, and is due here on or about the 11th inst.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 14th August, and is due here on or about the 30th inst.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Netherlands-Indian steamer *Wm. Mackinnon* left Batavia on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG: The Steamship "PING-ON."

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, 7th September, 1882. [610]

TO LET.

THE CONVENIENT DWELLING H. O. U. S. E. No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to the FRENCH CONVENT, Hongkong, 7th September, 1882. [611]

For Sale.

FOR SALE. THE well-known GREY CHINA PONY "STRATHISLA." This Pony is perfectly sound, a very Fast Trotter, and Capital Hack. For Further Particulars apply to the Office of This Paper. Hongkong, 4th September, 1882. [605]

FOR SALE. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. PINTS.....\$23 per Case. Apply to MELCHERS & Co., Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE. HAS FOR SALE. CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegeeros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOMACOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c., Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA, No. 51, EL QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY. NAVY BOILED LIME FLAX CROWN. ARNOLD, KAMBERG & Co., Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

WING TY LOONG. HAS FOR SALE. PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Olmen's stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, KING LONEY STREET, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

D. K. GRIFFITH. MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS. 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SOLA WATER FACTORY, is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch. SUPERIOR QUALITY. GUARANTEED. Consumers should try those carefully Manufactured. SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882. NOW READY, PRICE 3d. A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, No. 6, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

Intimations.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Shop COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Steam and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane, Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

SAM HING, (STULTZ). MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretones and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns. No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

A H O Y. HOV LEE. MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed. No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 10th May, 1882. [347]

S Z HING. TAILOR. DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER. Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges. MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE. No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

NOTICE. ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Intimations.

J. M. G U E D E S. HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT. No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY. 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON. SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS. NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST. ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [58]

Y E U Q U A. SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

S U N S H I N G. DEALER IN SILKS. CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes, Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Vases, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms. No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK. AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at Noon, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

C H I E N A M. GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER. ENGRAVER. WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS; ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

L I N G S H I N G. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed. Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG. W A H L O O N G. ESTABLISHED 1865. GOLD AND SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER. DEALER IN PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crapes, Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed. No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

T O K K E E. C O A L M E R C H A N T, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing. Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

IMPORTANT NOTICE. In deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the layout of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Hotels, and places of public resort, and in the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE For Pakhoi and Haiphong.—Per *Sallee*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore and Batavia.—Per *Fernutower*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Odin*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Posang*, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Ningpo and Shanghai.—Per *Peking*, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Olympia*, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Pakhoi and Haiphong.—Per *Ping-on*, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Straits Settlements.—Per *Devonshire*, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Killarney*, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Nagasaki Maru*, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hongkong List for the Year 1882*, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The Mails per British Contract Packet "GANGES" will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *via* Brindisi; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS. THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE. 5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE. 10 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to approve of the following Hours for closing the English Mails till further notice, on the days mentioned below.

Friday, 15th September. 29th

Tuesday, 17th October. 31st

" 14th November. 28th

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.

2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until.

3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS. 1.—Privates in H.M. Army, or Navy. Non-commissioned Officers' Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, Jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends.

5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

6.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES. Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office

